

The Democratic Pioneer

TRUTH, JUSTICE AND THE CONSTITUTION.

BY L. D. STARKE.

DEMOCRATIC PIONEER

L. D. STARKE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1856.

VOL. 6--NO. 45

Committee of Naval affairs on 28th January, 1856, in relation to the retired officers, thus:

"I have not listened with impatience or indifference to their appeals to the Department, to which they are accustomed to look for consideration and protection from wrong. I think, however, the committee, after scrutiny, will concur that the cases properly calling for action are by no means numerous, if the judgment be controlled by a regard for the public service and the public good, instead of our kindly sympathies."

It seems to be universally conceded that, for twenty years past, well-grounded complaints had been made as to the efficiency of the *personnel* of the Navy. Some reform was loudly called for by every successive Secretary of the Navy, from Secretary Paulding, in 1838, to the present Secretary, in 1854; and no unprejudiced man can read the report of the Committee on Naval Affairs without admitting that a pressing public necessity demanded some thorough reformation, which existing laws had failed to accomplish.

The report of the committee discloses some striking facts, showing the necessity of the reform needed and intended by the act of the last Congress. The Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs in the House of Representatives of the last Congress [Mr. Bocock] stated:

"Here you have sixty-eight captains on the Navy Register for 1854. I find early on the list the name of a captain who entered the service in 1800, and has, consequently, been in it fifty-three years and eight months. Now, for how much of that time do you suppose that gentleman has been unemployed? He has been thirty-five years and nine months unemployed, but drawing his pay from the Government. He was made a captain in 1826, now thirty-five years ago. How much sea service has he discharged since then? Two years and one month, for which he has received pay as captain in the Navy for thirty years."

"He has been somewhat pained at a portion of the debate which degenerated into ad hominem and recrimination, in assaults and detractions of the personal character of particular officers of the Navy indulged in.

"Perhaps, will not be becoming in me

to express my entire dis-

satisfaction with the

policy which leads us

to such a course,

but, with the frankness and candor

I trust will characterize my

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Democratic Pioneer.



TUESDAY MORNING, May 27, 1856.

FOR GOVERNOR:
THOMAS BRAGG.

ELECTORS
FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.
For the State at Large.
HENRY M. SHAW, of CINCINNATI,
SAMUEL P. HILL, of CASWELL.

Districts:
1st District, WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank.
4th S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance.
5th JOHN M. CLEMENT, of Davie.

THE CANVASS.

The Murfreesborough Gazette says that the Gubernatorial candidates have made appointments to address the people of this District at the following times and places: Halifax, Saturday—June 4th; Jackson, Northampton—Monday, the 5th; Murfreesboro, Herford—Tuesday, 6th; Gatesville, Gates—Wednesday, the 11th; Herford, Pengrahn—Thursday, the 12th; E. City, Pasquotank—Friday, the 13th; Old Trap, Camden—Saturday, the 14th; Edenton, Chowan—Monday, the 16th; Plymouth, hWashington—Tuesday, 17th; Windsor, Bertie—Wednesday, the 18th.

B The absence of the editor, is our apology for the lack of editorial in to-day's paper.

B Hon James C. Jones, of Tennessee, will please accept our thanks for a copy of his letter written to his constituents.

THE CIRCUS IS COMING.

Robinson & Eldred's great Southern Circus and menagerie, will perform in this place on the 4th and 5th of June.

B The City of Norfolk at the election on Thursday voted to subscribe \$300,000, to the Norfolk & Petersburg Railroad, by a majority of 828.

SPEECH OF HON. ASA BIGGS.

We refer our readers to a portion of the speech of the Hon. Asa Biggs' of North Carolina, which will be found on our first page. The concluding portion will be published next week.

ELECTIONS.

DEMOCRACY TRIUMPHANT!

NORFOLK COUNTY.—The Democrats have elected a Sheriff, Commonwealth's Attorney and 22 Magistrates.

NORFOLK CITY.—The Democrats have elected a Commonwealth's Attorney and Commissioner of Revenue.

B We have received the first number of the "Roanoke Democrat," published in Halifax, N. C.—James W. Faust, Editor and Proprietor. It is an advocate of Democratic principles, and promises to do good service in the ranks of the Democracy.

B We are indebted to the publishers, Phillips, Sampson & Co., through the hands of our esteemed friends Vickery & Griffith, the following beautiful and interesting Books: "Edith Hale," a village story; by Thrae Talton; The 1st and 2nd volumes of "Prescott's Philip the Second," which the public will find to be well written Books.

From the N. Y. Herald.

PRECEPT VERSUS PRACTICE.

We have before us a list of the members and officers of the last Assembly of this State, with their place of birth, &c. There are 149 in all; a large portion of whom it will be remembered were elected as Know-Nothings. Their constituents will be amazed to learn that the only man out of the whole party who was of American parentage was Francis B. Spinola, whose father was an Irishman, and mother an American. Not one of the others was sprung from natives, either on the father's or mother's side. The fathers of the 149 were as follows:

Englishmen	80
Germany	10
France	6
Holland	14
Scotland	12
Ireland	18
Wales	9
Switzerland	1
Italy	1

The mothers were of foreign birth (with the exception of Mr. Spinola) in about the same proportion.

After this, we think the natives had best turn their attention to new pursuits and principles.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—A correspondence was sent to the House, to-day, in reference to the enlistment case, and revealing a question of vicinity between Mr. Buchanan and Lord Palmerston, in which the former accuses the latter of retaining important letters when the correspondence was laid before Parliament, and thus giving a view of the most favorable

ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON.

THE AMERICAN DIFFICULTY.

LORD CLARENDON'S REPLY TO MR. MARCY.

The steamer Fulton arrived at New York on 23d. Her advices were anticipated by the Canada, at Halifax. The papers brought by her supply the correspondence in relation to the Crampton Enlistment difficulty.

LOD CLARENDON TO MR. DALLAS.

Lord Clarendon, in a letter to Mr. Dallas, reviews the facts alleged against Mr. Crampton in his last letter. He concludes as follows:

In reply to the general statements of Mr. Marcy's despatch, the undersigned must repeat that her Majesty's government gave most positive orders that no man should be enlisted engaged within the territory of the United States, and that the neutrality laws of the United States should be strictly and scrupulously respected; but Mr. Marcy now contends that this was not enough; and though in conversation with Mr. Crampton, on the 22d of March, 1856, he said that he should not object to any number of persons going to Nova Scotia, to be there enlisted, provided the neutrality laws of the United States were not infringed, he now argues that the enlistment in Nova Scotia of persons coming thither from the United States was a violation of the policy of the United States, and that not to respect that policy was an offence on the part of Great Britain against the sovereign rights of the United States. Now, in reply to this, the undersigned begs to observe, that the policy of a nation in regard to its internal arrangements must be sought for in the laws of that nation; that what those laws forbid, it must be understood to be the policy of the State to prohibit, and that what those laws do not forbid, it must be understood to be the policy of the State to allow. In every State, whatever may be its form of sovereign power, that sovereign power may impose upon the subjects of citizens of such State what duties, obligations and restrictions it may think fit, and it is a necessary conclusion that when the sovereign power puts a limit to its enactments, whether of obligation or prohibition, it means to leave its subjects or citizens free in regard to all matters not within the enactments of the law. This principle is, indeed, admitted by Mr. Buchanan's note of the 6th of July, wherein he lays it down that the neutral policy of the United States as "defined and enforced" in the statute of 1818. Different countries have different laws in regard to the enlistment of their subjects and citizens in the military and naval-service of other States, and these laws vary according to the different policy of those countries with respect to such matters.

In Great Britain the laws not only prohibits recruiting or enlisting within the British dominions for the service of any foreign States, without the permission of the sovereign, but it goes further, and prohibits any subject to her Majesty from enlisting even elsewhere without the royal permission. The policy of Great Britain hence appears to be to prevent British subjects from entering at all into the service of foreign States without the permission of the crown. The law of the United States appears to be different. Her Majesty's government understood, and that understanding is confirmed by Mr. Buchanan's note of the 6th of July, that the law of the United States only forbids enlistments, recruiting, and contracts or engagements within the United States, and hiring or retaining persons to quit the United States with intent to be enlisted elsewhere, but it does not forbid citizens of the United States to enter into the service of a foreign State when they have left their own country.

The sovereign power of the United States might, if it had chosen to do so, have followed its citizens with a prohibitory enactment beyond the territory of the United States; but it has not thought fit to do so, and the just and inevitable conclusion is that it might have forbidden, but it has not forbidden, it has designedly allowed; that is to say, in other words, that it is the policy of the United States to prevent foreign enlistments within the United States, but it is not the policy of the United States to forbid the citizens of the United States to enlist, when out of the United States, into the service of foreign states, if they should choose to do so. Such being the state of this matter, it is obvious that the British government cannot justly be charged with any disregard of the policy of the United States, nor with any disregard of their sovereign rights, by taking into the Queen's military service any persons, who, having come from the United States, freely and without contract or engagement, into a British territory, might there be willing to enlist.

The real question at issue between her Majesty's government and that of the United States are, whether the British Government ordered or contemplated any violation of the neutrality laws of the United States; whether, if the British Government ordered or contemplated any violation of the neutrality laws of the United States, whether, if the British Government did not order or contemplate such violation, those laws were nevertheless violated by persons acting with the authority or approbation of the British Government; and asty, whether if any violation of the law of the United States did take place, sufficient satisfaction has been given to the Government of that country. In regard to the first point, the British government neither ordered nor contemplated any violation whatever of the laws of the United States, but, on the contrary, issued the most positive and repeated orders that those laws should not be infringed by any persons acting under their authority. In regard to the second point, Mr. Marcy alleges that notwithstanding the orders of the British government, officers and agents of that government did, within the United States, do things which were a violation of the neutrality laws of the United States, and Mr. Marcy specially makes this charge against Mr. Crampton, her Majesty's Minister at Washington, and against her Majesty's Consuls at Cincinnati, Philadelphia and New York. With respect to Mr. Crampton, the undersigned has to state that Mr. Crampton positively and distinctly denies the charge brought against him; he declares that he never hired or retained, or engaged a single person within the United States for the service of the Jeffreys, and that he never countenanced or encouraged any violation of the law of the U. S.

The charge brought against Mr. Crampton is mainly founded upon evidence given by Strobel on the trial of Hertz, and the so-called confession of Hertz himself. The Know-Nothing State Council of Michigan met on the 6th inst., repudiated the Philadelphia proceedings, and appointed delegates to the Know-Nothing split Convention to be held in New York.

FURTHER FROM KANSAS—CIVIL WAR IMMINENT.

CHICAGO, May 21.—Dates from Leavenworth, Kansas, Saturday have been received. It is stated that Wednesday (today) has been fixed upon for the attack contemplated on Lawrence. A complete "reign of terror" existed throughout the Territory. Two cannons had been taken across the river at Obispo, destined for Lawrence. The Buford company of militia had been furnished by Gov. Shannon with United States arms. The Free State men are in want of arms and ammunition. Marshal Donaldson had proclaimed his intention to make clear work this time.

Gov. Robinson is still at Lexington.

The correspondent of the Jefferson (Mo.) Inquirer states that a petition was circulating in the border counties praying the immediate removal of Colonel Sumner.

Mr. Brown, editor of the Herald of Freedom, writes that a mob entered the hotel at Kansas city and dragged off one man supposed to have been himself, but discerning their mistake, they returned and demanded him of the proprietor. This was refused, and a company of Michigan emigrants entered the hotel to protest its occupants. The mob still surrounded the hotel at the close of the letter.

There is nothing authentic concerning Brown's fate since his capture.

The St. Louis Democrat corresponds under date of the 16th, says:

Eight to twelve hundred men are encamped near Leavenworth. The people of Lawrence had sent a note to Col. Sumner, asking him to station a body of troops in the vicinity to prevent the mob proceeding to sanguinary extremities. He declined, saying that he had no power to move in this matter without orders. In answer to an inquiry, Marshall Donaldson said, "the demand of the Government must be complied with. Every man against whom a process had been issued" should be surrendered. All the munitions of war in possession of the Free State men at Lawrence, were to be delivered up, and the citizens of Lawrence should pledge themselves to obey implicitly the present enactment of Kansas under oath."

On the receipt of this reply the citizens held a meeting and drew up a letter to the Marshall, stating that any person acting under him would be permitted to execute a letter of process against any inhabitant of the vicinity to prevent the mob proceeding to sanguinary extremities. He declined, saying that he had no power to move in this matter without orders. In answer to an inquiry, Marshall Donaldson said, "the demand of the Government must be complied with. Every man against whom a process had been issued" should be surrendered. All the munitions of war in possession of the Free State men at Lawrence, were to be delivered up, and the citizens of Lawrence should pledge themselves to obey implicitly the present enactment of Kansas under oath."

In comparison with the loss of a wife, all other bereavements are trifling. The wife & she who fills so large a space in the domestic heaven; she who busies herself so unceasingly for the precious ones around her; bitter, bitter is the tear that falls upon her cold day! You stand beside her coffin and drink of the past. It seems an amber colored pathway, where the sun shone on beautiful flowers, and the stars hung glittering overhead. Pain would be longing there—nothins are remembered save those hands may unwillingly have clasped. Her noble, tender heart lies open to your lastmost sight. You think of her now as all gentleness, all beauty, all purity. But she is dead! The dear head that has lain upon your bosom, rests in the still darkness upon a pillow of clay. The hands that have ministered so untiringly are folded white and cold, beneath the gloomy portals. The heart whose every beat measured as eternity of love, lies under your feet. The flowers she bent over in smiles, bend low above her in tears, shaking the dew from their petals, that the verdure around her may be kept green and beautiful."

A CRUMB OF COMFORT FOR SOUTHERN AMERICANS.

The friends of Mr. Fillmore at the south will read with interest the following brief account of the action of the Pennsylvania American State Convention, "which met at Harrisburg on the 13th inst."

HARRISBURG, May 13th 1856.

The Edie branch of Know-Nothings are holding a State Convention in this city with closed doors. Sixty delegates are said to be in attendance, among whom are Gov. Johnson and Gen. Small. A. W. Benet, Esq., presides over the convention.

Outsiders are in doubt as to the object of the conference. It is understood that the 12th section wing of the party predominates.

Mr. Edie presided at the afternoon session. Gen. Small offered resolutions ratifying the nomination of Messrs. Fillmore and Donelson, denouncing the administration for repealing the Missouri Compromise, and condemning the Kansas Nebraska act as an outrage upon the people.

Gov. Johnson offered a substitute approving the action of the delegates who retired from the Philadelphia convention, and calling of a convention at New York for the 12th of June.

After debate, the substitute was rejected, and the resolutions adopted by a vote of thirty-three to twenty-two.

Gov. Johnson and fourteen other Edie delegates then retired.

Mr. Edie moved a reconsideration, in order to give Mr. Fillmore time to get right on the Missouri question. Rejected.

The ticket nominated by the Union State Convention was ratified.

A resolution to make future meetings open was passed. Adjourned sine die.

The Edie delegates subsequently held a public meeting, the Hon. John Covode presiding. An address is being prepared to the people of the State.

A Democratic Convention was recently held in the first district of Tennessee for the purpose of selecting a Presidential elector. Samuel Powell, Esq., of Hawkins county, was unanimously chosen.

In the report of the proceedings of the Convention, as published in the Nashville Union, it is stated that General Thomas D. Arnold, an old line Whig, and formerly a distinguished member of Congress, being loudly called for by the Convention, appeared upon the stand, and in a most popular address entertained the Convention for a considerable time. He announced the fact that he was an old line Whig, and strange to tell, his party was now without organization and defunct. It had either turned Know Nothing or fused with the Democratic party, and there was left him no other alternative than to unite with the Democracy and save the country from the vile pollution of Know Nothingism.—Washington Union..

RUMORED SPANISH EXPEDITION AGAINST GEN. WALKER!

NEW YORK, May 22.—The steamer Quaker City arrived here at midnight last night. She brings dates to the 18th. There were rumors at Havana that the Spanish Government were to fit out immediately at that port, an expedition to proceed to Costa Rica to operate against Walker in Nicaragua; and that a distinguished Spanish officer had already been dispatched to the scene of future action. Further rumors state that Gen. Cruz was to be blockaded and bombarded by the Spanish forces, in order to enforce the payment of certain claims due from Mexico to the Spanish Government. This movement, it is said, is to proceed immediately. Unusual activity was prevailing among the Spanish men-of-war at Havana in getting ready for sea, which would seem to give credence to the rumor.

CLARENDON.

MARRIAGE.

Dr. Forbes Winslow, the editor of the "Quarterly Journal of Psychological, and Mental Pathology," speaking of Marriage, says:

"Nothing delights me more than to enter the neat little tenement of the young couple, who within perhaps two or three years, without any resources but their own knowledge or industry, have joined heart and hand, and engaged to share together the responsibilities, duties, interests, trials and pleasures of life. The industrious wife is cheerfully employing her own hands in domestic duties, putting her house in order, or mending her husband's clothes, or preparing the dinner, whilst, perhaps, the little darling sits prattling on the floor, or lies sleeping in the cradle, and everything seems preparing to welcome the happiest of husbands and the best of fathers, when he shall come from his toil to enjoy the sweets of his little paradise. This is the true domestic pleasure. Health, contentment, love, abundance and bright prospects are all here. But it has become a prevalent sentiment that a man must acquire his fortune before he marries, and the wife must have no sympathy with him in the pursuit of it, in which most of the pleasure truly consists; and the young married people must set out with as large and expensive an establishment as is becoming those who have been wedded for twenty years. This is very unhappy; it fills the community with bachelors, who are waiting to make their fortunes, endangering virtue and promoting vice; it destroys the true economy and designs of the domestic institution, and it promotes idleness and insufficiency among females, who are expecting to be taken up by a fortune, and passively sustained, without any care or concern on their part, and thus many a wife becomes a gentleman engaged in the fishery business in that country. The proprietor not liking such an interloper, went after his gun and succeeded in shooting the animal, which, when brought on shore, showed by its size that it had not neglected its opportunities in the matter of good living. It yielded three gallons of oil, and the skin is now in the possession of Mr. G. W. Bluford, of this city, where it may be seen by the curious. We believe this is the first seal ever seen in the waters south of New York, and, though some suppose it may have taken an involuntary passage South in sake of ice, the question, we consider, still open for the discussion of naturalists, how did it get into North Carolina?—Norfolk Herald.

AFFORD IN THE U. S. SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Immediately after the adjournment of Congress to-day, while Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts, was still in the Senate Chamber, Mr. Brooks, a member of the House from South Carolina, entered, and approaching Senator Sumner, accused him of libelling

the South Carolina and his grey-headed relative, Senator Butler, immediately after

the receipt of a letter from Mr. Brooks,

affording him a sweet-heart, up in Vermont, who,

watch, and afterwards when she

have him, wanted to get them but

proposition she rejected. He then

said that she was a thief, and that

she brought him to justice. It

out to referees, and the referees

for eight years.

MARRIED,
on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. J. J.
Mr. JEREMIAH SAWYER to Miss SUSAN
both of this Town.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF LITERARY BOARD,
Raleigh, April 23, 1856.

NORFOLK MARKETS.—MAY 24.
The President and Directors of the Literary Fund, having made Distribution of said Fund for the first six months of the year 1856, among the several Counties of the State for Common Schools, have directed the following tabular statement to be published, showing the amount set apart for each County.

These amounts will be paid in compliance with the provisions of law relating to the same, at the Treasury Department of the State.

The Counties of Jackson, Madison, Yadkin, Polk, Harnett and Wilson, will receive their respective portions out of the amounts distributed to the Counties over which they were respectively formed.

THOMAS BRAGG,
Pres't ex-officio of Literary Board.

COUNTIES. FED POP. DIS. SHARE.
Alamance, 10,166 \$1219 92
Alexander, 5,003 600 36

Anson, 10,756 1290 72
Ashe, 8,539 1024 68

Beaufort, 11,716 1405 92
Bertie, 9,973 1196 76

Bladen, 8,024 962 58
Brunswick, 5,951 714 12

Buncombe, 12,339 1480 56
Burke, 6,919 830 28

Cabarrus, 8,674 1040 88
Caldwell, 5,830 700 32

Camden, 5,174 620 88
Carteret, 6,208 744 96

Caswell, 12,161 1450 32
Catawba, 8,234 988 08

Chatham, 16,055 1926 60
Chester, 6,703 804 36

Chowan, 5,252 630 24

Chesterfield, 9,697 1163 64
Columbus, 5,308 636 96

Craven, 12,329 1479 48
Cumberland, 17,723 2126 76

Curtinck, 6,257 750 84
Davidson, 14,123 1694 76
Davie, 6,998 839 76

Duplin, 11,111 1333 32
Edgecombe, 13,770 1652 40

Forsythe, 10,627 1275 24
Franklin, 9,510 1141 20

Gaston, 7,228 867 36
Granville, 6,878 825 36

Greene, 17,903 2576 36
Guilford, 5,320 638 52

Halifax, 18,480 2217 60

Harnett, 13,007 1560 84

Haywood, 6,907 922 84
Henderson, 6,883 895 96

Hertford, 6,659 798 72
Hyde, 6,585 790 20

Iredell, 13,062 1567 44

Jackson, 11,861 1423 32
Johnston, 3,935 472 20

Jones, 5,182 741 84
Lincoln, 6,924 830 88

Madison, 5,741 688 92
McDowell, 6,169 740 28

Macon, 6,961 835 32
Martin, 11,724 1406 88

Mecklenburg, 6,163 739 56
Montgomery, 8,552 1026 50

Morgan, 9,034 1084 08
New Hanover, 14,236 1705 32

Nash, 10,731 1287 72
Norfolk, 7,049 84 84

Orange, 14,957 1791 86
Pasquotank, 7,708 924 90

Perquimans, 6,030 723 60

Persoon, 8,825 1059 60
Pitt, 10,745 1289 49

Polk, 15,176 1821 12
Randolph, 7,936 952 32

Raleigh, 11,080 1329 60
Robeson, 12,363 148 56

Rockingham, 12,329 147 48

Rowan, 12,388 1480 56

Rutherford, 3,241 1477 32

Sampson, 6,343 761 76

Stanley, 8,496 2018 12

Surry, 17,643 2117 18

Tyrrell, 4,452 534 4

Union, 9,258 1110 96

Wake, 21,123 2534 76

Warren, 10,366 1343 92

Washington, 4,780 573 60

Watauga, 8,345 401 76

Wayne, 51,478 1377 36

Wilkes, 11,642 1397 04

Wilson, 8,068 968 16

Yancey, 8,068 968 16

May 13 1856—
T. G. GAUGHAN.

CIRCUS.

OUR GREAT SHOWS IN ONE.

ROBINSON & ELDRED,
PROPRIETORS:

PODROME, ANIMALS, & CIRCUS

Will Exhibit at Gatesville June 2d at Hertford June 3d at Elizabeth City June 4th and 5th. Only 12½ Cents to Each

Exhibition.

And fifty Cents to see the Whole!

CARD.

ROBINSON & ELDRED

Proclaim to the South that

as a return for the generous

patronage that has ever crowed

their efforts to please,

they have this season combin-

ed their strength to give the world re-

nowned FRANCONI HIPPO-

DROME TROUPE

to appear in conjunction with their splendid animal exhibition

and Great South' Circus

Making in all the those com-

plete, interesting and satis-

factory entertainment ever seen under any Pavilion, and the best!

FIFTY CENT SHOW

offered to the People of the Republic!

S. HENDRICKS, Agent.

TAXES.

THE TAX PAYERS OF ELIZA-

beth City are hereby notified that the

is in my hands for collection. It may

be seen at my office, where I can be found

day from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., re-

turning to this and any other business

house having collecting to do will oblige

by placing their claims in my hands,

the prompt attention will be

A. L. BUTT, Jr.

City May 20, 1856.—
Sentinel copy 4 times.

Eliz. City, Feb. 19, 1856.

J. R. SMALL & CO.

CANOE LOST.

DRIFFED away from the mouth of Per-

quimans river in the direction of Scupper-

noing river about October last, a CANOE 18 to

20 feet long, originally trimmed with red cedar,

and copper fastened, and has one or two graving

pieces in her sides. A fair reward will be paid

for any information that will enable me to get

her again.

MOSES JACKSON.

Currituck Co. Ap. 29—1856.

FISH! FISH!!

SHAD, Mullets and Blue Fish, for sale by

W. T. & J. M. HINTON.

my 20

Eliz. City, Feb. 19, 1856.

MAXEY SANDERLIN.

ap 22

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